## SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

AN APPEAL FOR STARVING CHRISTIANS. MANY FAMILIES IN GAWAR AND ALBAK IN GREAT DISTRESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Presbyterian missionaries in Persia have sent through the Board of Foreign Missions an appeal for aid to relieve the starving Christians of the Turkish districts of Gawar and Albak, just across the border from Persia. ome thirteen or fourteen hundred families. Mrs. some thirteen or fourteen hundred families. Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop, who journeyed over these plains, hemmed in by the high Kurdish Mountains, has described the hard lot of these Christians, harhas described the hard tax gatherer and the merciless Kurds. On the victor of the missionaries there few months since they found them in the greatest distress from the failure of their crops. Dr. J. P. Cochran writes that they examined many houses. From one there basely crossed to be active the following accident: On Staten Island Saturday night an explosion caused the wreck and burning of two frame houses. From one there basely crossed to be active the following accident: ried by the insatthe visit of the missionaries there fields which had been sown with millet (few persons had been able to buy wheat for seed), and sons had been able to buy wheat for seed), and they were as bare of anything green as the house-tops. What the farmer had sown, the locust, the worm and the caterpellar had harvested. As the months have gone by the distress has greatly inmosths have possessed, together with their carpets and bedding, to pay their debts and get bread, while the women and children are left almost naked. The heavy snows and severe cold of those high lands have now come to intensify the elsery.

these high lands have how come to intensity the misery. The depletable condition of the poor people appeals most affectingly to the missionaries who have so long been familiar with them through frequent tours and occasional residence among them. They make an earnest appeal for funds to the amount of \$500. Under the urgency of the demand, they have assumed the immediate outlay of \$100 for the relief of the most distressing cases, after having given all they were able to give from their own slender resources. Even then the help will be too late for many, and numbers must die of starvation. The Board of Foreign Missions at its recent session authorized the presenting of this appeal to the Christian public, with the urgent request that a liberal response be made, and that at once. All gifts should be sent to the treasurer of the board, William Duiles, jr., No. 55 Fifthrequest that a liberal response be made, and mat-at once. All gifts should be sent to the treas-urer of the board, William Dulles, fr., No. 53 Fifth-ave., New-York. It is proposed to cable the amount in whole or in part at the earliest possi-ble moment. JOHN GHLESPIE, Secretary, New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY OFFICERS. ERRORS CONCERNING THE RECENT ELECTION CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A little paragraph about the New-York Shakespeare Society that managed to get itself printed in The Tribune during the last week of December is a singular blending of truth and error. Mr. Appleton Morgan, for example, is named a term of three years in April, 1892, is incorrectly stated to have taken place "at a recent meeting. Mr. Morgan still claims to be president, although lawyers hold that by moving out of New-York and alified himself for the office. Not to speak of other errors less material, Mr. Albert R. Frey, who

other errors less material, Mr. Albert R. Frey, who was formerly secretary of the society, was relieved of office in 1888, and he has never been in any legal way re-elected to any office in the society. The list of trustees is also incorrectly given. Finally, the assyrtion that a Mr. Nelson Wheatcroft is treasurer of the society is dangerously misleading. Mr. Wheatcroft is not even a member of the society. His name has never been brought before the Executive Committee for approval nor recommended to the society. He has never been elected to membership at any legal meeting of the society, nor has he paid his fees to the lawful treasurer. It seems likely that he has been decived by some designing person of persons into paying fees into the wrong hands and claiming a membership and an office that do not belong to him. THOMAS R. PRICE,

Vice-president and member of the Board of Trustees of the Shakespeare Society of New-York.

Chairman Executive Committee and member of the Board of Trustees.

JAMES E. REYNOLDS,

Treasurer and member of the Board of Trustees, WILLIAM H. FLEMING,

Becretary and member of the Board of Trustees, New-York, Jan. 12, 1856.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of your contemporaries has lately printed a letter in which the stale grievances of the four ex-members of the New-York Shakespeare Society are, for the hundredth time, exploited. wrongly expelled, the courts are open to them, though they appear to prefer the newspapers as long as one will print for them.

At any rate, the New-York Shakespeare Society is weary of their claims, and has refused to pass upon them again. They have an ancient and a fishlike smell; and, moreover, the New-York Shakespeare Society, like every other organized body, proposes to judge of the qualifications of its own members.

President of the New-York Shakespeare Society.

New-York Jan. 17, 1895. wrongly expelled, the courts are open to

-To the Editor of The Tribune.

Why is it that the Mayor has not the power to why is it that the Mayor has not the power to compel the Street-Cleaning Department to do the work, and if he has, why hasn't he done it? Why is all this time passed in talking about it? For my own satisfaction, will you enlighten me on this one question? Why can't the money in the treasury—what there is in it—be used and call on the public for help to finish? I'm sure it would be given generously, when the question of health is at stake. By replying to my question you will greatly confer a favor. "STANDISH OF STANDISH."

Lakewood, Jan. 9, 1856.

(The law permits the use of no more than a specified amount each month for street cleaning, the annual appropriation being divided up with a view to make it last the whole year. The real trouble lies in the incompetence of the present street-cleaning officials. The Mayor has called upon them to do their duty, but can do nothing further except remove them on charges and after trial. As Colonel Waring will take office on January 15, it would not be worth while to go to any such extreme.-Ed.)

NO RACKAROCK THERE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In the account of the terrible powder ex-plosion at Butte, Mont., as given in The Tribune this morning, the following sentence appears There is the greatest popular indignation over the

"There is the greatest popular indignation over the storage of nitro-glycerine, glant-powder and rackarock in the heart of the city, which is responsible for last night's horror." Allow me to say that no rackarock was there, and if there had been it would not have exploded.

Rackarock is manufactured, transported and stored as two separate, non-explosive ingredients, which are only combined by the blaster when wanted for use. Respectfully yours,

S. R. DIVINE, inventor of rackarock.

New-York, Jan. 17, 1885.

WHY NOT AN AMERICAN CABLE?

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The attempt of England to get a foothold the Hawaiian Islands is only another proof of e grasping selfishnes of that nation. Who should the United States needlessly allenate the should the United States needlessly alternate the warm friendship which the people of these Pacific Islands have for us? Why should not Americans build this ocean cable line? It will grow more and more a necessity. Although a farmer of limited means, as much as I need money in these times I will particularly subscribe for a little stock in an American line from our Pacific coast to Honolulu.

Mohawk, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1895.

LAX METHODS AT THE POSTOFFICE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The articles in The Tribune of the 12th and

15th insts., concerning the very lax business methods in our city Postoffice, and the wholesale dismissal of experienced clerks, ostensibly for inefficiency. but presumably because of their Republicanism, must be a bitter draught for the admirers of our Civil Service rules to quaff. The fact that none can pass within the golden gates save after a rigid nfnation and estentatious ceremony, but that no United States statute exists to prevent their expulsion whenever political greed or vindictive reason demands, may perhaps be news to citizens, but so it appears to be. It would probably be easy work for a Federal "Lexow Committee" to discover that every place in the city Postoffice that could by any distorted possibility be "excepted," from scrubvoman to division station superintendent, has been delivered over to spollsmen of the Tammany persuasion for themselves or friends, save where a "deal" was made, or the hand of Mr. Bissell came down heavily from motives of policy or decorum, and it would be equally easy to show that many of these who repiaced sterling officers and cierks have fallen by the wayside from natural inability to perform the work expected of them. The Money Order Department has been particularly blessed in this respect, and thus its discipline and efficiency have suffered. It is true that a stern enemy of "barfactes" and an apt political teetotum endeavors still to supervise that division of our Postoffice, and to perform the work that his efficient predecessor did so well for twenty years; but the third successor to the Republican first assistant superintendent is now laboriously filling the position of the Union veteran who was displaced by Mr. Dayton, while the immediate follower of the Republican second assistant was ingloriously reduced to the ranks for reasons, and the politician masion for themselves or friends, save whe

who succeeded to the position of cashier was also proved incapable and worthless for the duties rewho succeeded to the position of cashier was also proved incapable and worthless for the duties required and a final vacation was given to him. The dismissal of the two experienced bookkeepers and their many colleagues after years of faithful service has been only a more recent act of vindictiveness in the reform commely farce, and behind the scenes we may see the features of our President as he views the absolute nullification of all intended laws of Civil Service, and within the next half-hour issues another manifesto "extending" the much-abused rules to protect a half-dozen messengers or porters in an Alaskan custom-house. New-York, Jan. 15, 1895. "A READER."

CHLOROFORM IN ACCIDENTS.

DR. WILDER URGES THAT IT BE KEPT READY TO OBVIATE AGONIZING DEATH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of the 13th, under the heading and four children. In the ruins of the other was caught a man, who was literally roasted to death before the eyes of hundreds of spectators. Many were made sick; none can never wholly forget the sight or cease to hear his frantic cries for the help that could not be given. Rescued he could not have been, perhaps, without tools and mechanism more powerful than were available at short notice

in a small place.

But though death was inevitable and came upon him rapidly, its attendant horrors might have been averted. Had there been at hand two ounces of chloroform, a handkerchief, any cloth, or a soft hat could have been saturated with it and pushed under the victim's face. His hands were imprisoned; but a stick, cane or umbrella could have kept the anaesthetic in place, even after the flames had driven his would-be rescuers away.

But where was the merciful drug? Among all who stood horror-stricken, eager, yet powerless to save, had no one heeded the suggestion offered in The Tribune two years ago, soon after the railway wreck at Battle Creek, Mich., when a child and a woman were in like manner "roasted to death" Did no hip-pocket contain, in place of pistol or whiskey-flask, the vial of chloroform? Perhaps each who may have thought of so providing himself took for granted that somebody else would do it. Yet none can foresee how soon he may be one of only a few spectafors of such a calamity, or even be himself the victim.

Consider the following record. On the dates given chloroform might have prevented the bodily suffermental agony of witnesses: In 1882, January 13, at hers; in 1889, May 1, October 17, November 19; in 1890, January 18, March 4; in 1891, July 4, July 28, August 7; in 1882, May 2, September 22, November 11; in 1893, April 21, August 28, October 27, November 20, November 30; in 1894, January 26, August 11, September 11. September 12. October 17: in 1895, Janu-In commenting on the Battle Creek disaster

suggested that a metal can of chloroform be carried every railway car, and that policemen be supplied with it for various purposes, specified and moror less obvious. Why not also all fire-engines, drugstores and liquor-saloons? Of course, all druggists keep it, but not always in a place and form available for emergencies. Let the license of every retailer of spirits require the keeping of a bottle of chloroform in plain view. In the present case it is said that one of four who tried to extricate the victim was a "liquor-dealer whose place was close lishments are seldom far off. Let their proprietors

atone for the many woes to which they contribute by furnishing the blessing supremely demanded under certain conditions, euthanasia. So to save another from fiery torture in this world shall perichance diminish their own commonly merited similar torments in the other.

Two practical points must be borne in mind. The other familiar anaesthetic is ether, and some might naturally substitute it for chloroform. But it is less prompt and highly inflammable, so that it would only feed the flames. While the vapor of chloroform is suffocating, anaesthetic and—if carried to excess—as a liquid it is a powerful tritiant of the skin and mucous membranes. Hence it should not be permitted to reach the eyes or lips.

This capacity for vigorous irritation of mucous surfaces, however, renders chloroform invaluable for certain other purposes named in my former communication and in a brief note surfaces, however, renders chloroform invaluable for certain other purposes named in my former communication and in a brief note printed on March 2 1894. Poured upon the nostrils of a fighting dog or other animal it compels him to let go and depart. There have been already several incidents like that described in The Tribune of June II, 1894, under the caption "Bitten by Her Pet Lion," Allowing for some exaggeration, two things are certain. First, there is real and considerable danger in the exhibition of trained lions and tigers. Second, when the exhibitor is attacked, the immediate effect of clubbing or prodding is to increase the rage of the beast and correspondingly the peril of the man, as is illustrated whenever the same crude methods are directed against fighting dogs. To be effective, therefore, these methods aimost surely impair the A VOICE FROM LAKEWOOD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am somewhat interested in your article reating to this "Street-Cleaning Business," and after your notice to-day, it leaves me in doubt are to the proprietors, should enforce the provision of chloroform in considerable quantities with programme.

if not the seif-interest of the proprietors, should enforce the provision of chloroform in considerable quantities with apparatus for projecting it forcibly as a coarse spray. The man attacked should shut his eyes and a well-trained attendant should be able to avoid him. The advantage of coloroform over ammonia is that it is much safer to handle and its effects are much less skely to cause permanent injury, even to the eyes. It seems to me preferable, even in so desperate a circumstance as the following: Near Bulapest, about December 1, 190, a party was attacked at might in the forest by wolves and thirteen "dragged down and devoured." I verily believe that if travellers in wolf-infested districts were provided with not only firearms but the means of projecting a stream of chloroform, the flercest wolves might be kept at bay.

Let me close with the mention of some other cases of chloroform. For more than twenty years I have at intervals advocated its employment as a lethal agent for condemned animals and criminals and by inexorable suicides. As reported January 5.1 was used by the Mayor of Detroit for killing two superannuated horses. At Cornell University are thus disposed of painlessly each year about 40 cats, besides many other creatures. The commendable sentiments that have led to the substitution of ine electric chair for the halter in the State of New-York should logically prefer chloroform to either. Properly administered it is one of the sheet-anchors of medicine and surgery. In overdose and persisted in beyond a certain limit it, of all known agents, destroys life "tuto, cito jucunde et parvo pretio."

Ithaca, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1895.

WHY NOT TRY GONDOLA CARS?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Referring to the need of a more efficient and practical method for the removal of snow, which has been sufficiently apparent during the past week, might not an arrangement be made with certain street-car lines by which gondola cars could be operated, which would serve to carry off the snow much atel, which would serve to carry off the snow much more rapidly than the present system of carts? If this method were operated only upon the cable lines and during the hours of the least travel, the saving both in time and money would be of importance. One gondola should do the work of twenty carts, and in one-quarter of the time. The matter of the final disposition of the snow, whether it be dumped into the bay, or upon barges, at the termini of the lines, the Street Commissioner should decide.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

DANGER OF DISEASE IN STREET CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. to call attention to the condition of the flooring in our street cars. The fifthy mud and sputa containing germs of disease which the wooden strips hold day after day and week after week are alarming from the standpoint of health. A little inquiry has from the standpoint of health. A little inquiry has convinced me that these car-floorings are seldom cleaned. Duplicate blocks of flooring strips should be kept and changed daily. As the matter now stands there is far more danger to health from riding in a horse-car than in walking in our muddy streets. For the streets have at least the benefit of outdoor air, while the closed horse-car, with its little ventilation, carries the same fifth in its flooring day after day. One conductor told me the flooring of his car 'had not been cleaned for a month!' Let the public examine every car they board and observe this serious menace to health. Let many protests be made and this evil can be cured. P., New-York, Jan. 16, 1895.

THE CLERGY AND THEIR RAILROAD PASSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of the 8th inst. It is announced that "the Trunk-Line Association decided to withdraw the privileges accorded to ministers on and after March 31, but the New-York Central has decided to do so at once. The principal reason for the action is that the ministers have abused the privileges granted them, and have loaned the per-mits given them by the companies, and in some cases have even sold them." This is doubtless a severe shock to thousands of honest ministers in our country. For it has been a noted favor shown to very many of limited salaries, who have kept the conditions upon which such orders have been granted. The terms are printed upon the orders, and
must have the clerical signatures to be available.

"Not Transferable" is put in Italies and capitals,
and thus emphasized as an important matter in the
agreement. And yet this distinguishing privilege is
abused by "the ministry loaning and even selling
the permits."

This is eggregious about the contraction of t

abused by "the ministry loaning and the permits."

This is egregious shamefacedness in the betrayal of sacred vows. It partakes of the Judas spirit of covetousness among the aposties of Christ. It deserves rebuke and condemnation. We are not prepared to believe it has prevailed to any great extent, unless the railroad companies so declare. And as the gratuitous kindness has been highly appreciated by the clergy at large, and as they have become accustomed to the favor, it seems now and

will be very trying to realize that the many should suffer for the sake of the few evildeers. Would it not be wise for the clergy to express their views in this grave matter, and petition our honored railroad companies to reverse their recent action?

Millstone, N. J., Jan. 11, 188.

E. N. E.

Continued from first page.

HOW TO RETAIN THE GOLD. . . A PLAN OUTLINED BY WHICH THE OUTFLOW MAY BE CHECKED-MEANS USED IN ENG-

LAND AND FRANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir; The currency problem which confronts the

country is a snarl that will take time to disentangle-it is a Gordian knot that must be cut if disaster is to be averted-and the sooner the knot s cut by a Congressional coup d'etat, the quicker shall we arrive at the solution of the problem. The paramount question now should be, Shall We Retain Our Gold?" This is the burning question and to it we should address our efforts. "The London Statist's" correspondent gives from official documents the descriptions of gold obtained

for the first 100,000,000 florins of the Austrian gold loan now being placed. The amount is stated in the new crowns, which are approximately equivalent to the English shilling, as follows: Bar gold, 71.509,000 crowns; American eagles, 118,500,000 crowns sovereigns, 20,500,000 crowns; napoleons, 5,000,000 erowns; g.d-l marks, 12,000,000 crowns; various moneys, 500,000 crowns; total, 228,000,000 crowns.

These figures show that the United States has contributed \$30,000,000, or more than half of the total so far obtained. The same authority further says that the gold above specified, which did not come United States, did come from Africa, India, South America and countries other than

Now, how is it that France and England have contributed little or none of their gold to the Austrian cause? We think that the answer will be that the gold which Austria has secured has been drawn from sources where the "least resistance" to the outflow of gold is made, thus taking advantage of a natural law. This country is being drained of its gold at a profit to its exporters of only 1-64th of I per cent, and our Government bank, the "Treasury of the United States," is powerless to check the outflow. The Bank of England and the Bank of France, which are but financial arms of their rewhich confronts this Government, whose financial arm is its Treasury, would quickly restrain any gold exports by means which would make such exports unprofitable business to the speculators. juggling with phrases our people have been led to think that the "United States Treasury" is not a bank, aithough it is charged with doing a banking business. It is a bank, just as much as the Bank of England or the Bank of France is a bank. All three are 'banks of issue' with "gold reserves" to protect. The Bank of England and the Bank of France are invested with discretionary effective powers to protect their respective gold holdings. out the "Treasury of the United States"-the finan-

but the "Treasury of the United States"—the financial arm of the people—hasn't the power to interpose a straw when its gold reserve is being depleted by piratical foreign speculators.

Internationally considered, the Bank of England and the Bank of France practically hear the same relation, financially, to the people of their respective countries that the "Treasury of the United States" hears to the people of this country. The three institutions named are recognized solidarities of the financial world, and the only representatives of their respective Governments. The only practical difference between the Bank of England or the Bank of France and our great National bank, the "Thitted States Treasury," is that the latter is not invested with the same power of self-protection as are the former.

THE NEED OF CRUSHING "BOSSISM."

To the Editor of The Tribune. As a Republican, I wish to express to you my thanks for your opposition to bossism in the Republican party. The vitality of that party is never found outside of the people's patriotism and their desire for political purity. With such issues It succeeds. Declining into deals and spoils, It fails. Republicanism in New-York State has been repeat Republicanism in New-York State has been repeatedly depressed to defeat by the "practical politics" of bosses, and in New-York City it has been paralyzed by the dominance of petry "leaders." Hating Tammany Democracy, real Republicans add to hatred an unspeakablecontempt for Tammany trading Republicanism. By thousands they have abstained from voting, or have even voted for Democrats, preferring the triumph of the enemy to the success of hypocritical bestrayers. If the old offial-fatiened herd is now permitted to feed upon the fruits of the great "94 victory, swift punishment will foliow. In the people, not in the bosses; in good government, not in spoils, remain the power and motive of Republicanism.

New-York, Jan. 11, 1895.

A PUZZLING SORT OF ANXIETY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I read your editorial page each day a regularly as I eat my meals, and in it I find much food for reflection. While you have touched every phase of many live questions, I have not dis covered any explanation of a peculiar malady that appears to have seized everybody so far smirched by the Lexow Investigation. Can you tell us why with blackmailing, extortion, bribery, etc., before the committee, and reporters go to interview them the accused are invariably found to have an attack of lockjaw, paralysis or dementia, and when not thus afflicted are, at least, very violent and profane, and with one accord strangely agree in the use of such words as "liar," "loafer," "hypo-crite"? As these are "vindication days," can you enlighten us as to why these accused people do not, with one accord, fly to the Lexow Committee and demand to be heard without a moment's de ay in self-defence? Their anxiety not to appear be-fore the committee is puzzling. We always sup-posed that men with clean records would court the closest lavestigation. SCHOHARIE. Cobleskill, N. Y., Dec. 25, 1894. losest investigation. Cobleskill, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1894.

THE POSTOFFICE DEMORALIZATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: As was confidently predicted by The Tribune in an issue shortly after the accession to office of Joseph Elliott, ir., as superintendent of the money order department of the General Postoffice, the dropping of old and experienced cierks in that de-partment is continued. The resignations of Superin-tendent Plimley, Assistants Curtan and Ballard and Chief Clerk Mott are now followed by that of James Gray, jr., the chief bookkeeper of the di-James Gray, Jr., the chief bookkeeper of the division, who has an honorable record of twenty-one years' service. Mr. Gray's position was the only one of its kind in the Postoffice Department, he having charge of some 5.000 accounts with postmasters in the United States, poying over 16.000,000 in drafts which were drawn against credits allowed by the department at Washington. This business was handled by himself. Mention of this official was made in the Postmaster-General's report of 185, where it was sald that the bookkeeper was an "expert of many years' standing." When salaries were cut at that time no reduction was made in his case. The Postal act of March 2 1889, defined the place and salary, but the commission, whose labors have resulted so disastrously to many good men, decided that the act was not mandatory. Mr. Gray was accordingly dropped. Mr. Gray's vigorous protest of one year ago upon the summary dismissal of his helper was evidently not forgotten, nor the fact that Mr. Gray is a Republican.

\*\*New-York\*\*, Jan. 9.

his place. He waved aloft a document, which, he declared, contained a proposition to re-establish the Monarchy. The protestants had in the mean time become so vehement that M. de Baudry d'Asson's remarks were inaudible, and after repeated vain at-tempts to make himself heard, he finally deposited the document upon the table. It was contemptuously pushed aside by M. Challemel-Lacour, while the Republicans and members of the Centre made the hall ring with cheers. Nothing daunted, M. de Baudry d'Asson produced a volume containing the rules governing the proceedings of the National Assembly, and demanded a hearing respecting the breach of the regulations which had been com mitted. The President remained obdurate, and the flery Royalist, seeing that his efforts to make a

speech were hopeless, finally subsided.

Lots were drawn at 1:17 p. m. for thirty-six scrutators to supervise the balloting. Then came the drawing of lots to see what letter the voting should begin with. Precisely as was the case last June, the letter "L" was drawn, and M. Labarthe Moderate Republican, was enabled for the second time to begin the balloting for a President, he havelected. While the drawing was going on, interes the Right were holding a caucus. The result of the cancus was a decision to support M. Waldeck-Rous-The latter held a hurried conference with M Paul Deschanel, who expressed his opinion that the first ballot would be without result, and that as to the outcome of the second ballot a great deal would depend upon whether M. Faure would with-draw in favor of M. Waldeck-Rousseau.

Balloting began at 1:30 p. m. The voting was a slow process. It was conducted precisely as upon occasion of the election of M. Casimir-Perier last June, each Deputy and Senator in response to his name walking to the platform, depositing his ballot in an urn and returning to his seat. While the voting was in progress the members of the Assembly indulged in electioneering for their re-

SOCIALISTS RAISE A HUBBUB.

When the name of M. Mirman, Socialist, was soldier of the garrison at Vincennes, and his commander having refused to grant a furlough to him in order that he might be present in the Assembly. The Socialists raised a tremendous uproar because M. Mirman's vote was not recorded, M. Millerand handed to President Challemel-Lacour a letter addressed to the President of the National Convention and signed by Deputy Mirman, protesting against being prevented from casting his vote for President which he was entitled to do. M. Mirman character ized his treatment as contrary to all precedents, and

Another cause of Socialist fury was the refusal of the Government temporarily to release M. Gerault-Richard, who is in prison for insulting President son. Deputy Carnaud, who was arrested in one on Tuesday, was released to-day and voted in the Assembly, as did also MM. Rouanet and Jaures, who were recently expelled from the Chamber When M. Toussaint (Socialist) deposited his vote in the urn he cried, "Vive la Revolution Sociale" and when the name of M. Avez, Social Revolutionist, was called, he refused to vote, but shouted from his seat, "Abstention from voting means dissolution, Down with the Presidency," When M. de Baudry d'Asson voted, he shouted, "Vive Catholic France," Vive le Rol!"

NO CHOICE ON THE FIRST BALLOT. MM. Brissen and Waldeck-Rousseau both voted and the venerable Pierre Blan, Union Republican, the father of the Chamber of Deputies, was loudly cheered as he walked to the urn and deposited his ballet. At 2.39 p. m. the betting stood even on Brisson, two to one against Waldeck-Rousseau and dates mentioned. The first ballot closed at 3:30 chother hour, and the result was officially an-oculted at 4.20 p. m. as follows: Briscon, 23. Faure, 244, Waldeck-Rousseau, 184, attering, 28. Total number of votes cast, 794, ecosary to elect, 298. The scattering votes in-oded six for M. Méline, four for M. Dupuy, two cast, Cavaignac, two for M. Loubet, and one for entl Rochefort.

umber to elect him. The open advocacy of the nulthery of M. Brisson by the Socialists hurt his annees greatly. More than 190 Conservative Sena-rs and Deputies divided their vote between M. war and M. Waldeck Housseau rather than east em with the Socialists, whereas these votes might herwise for the greater part have gone to M.

issen.
Ifter the announcement of the vote, it was retied that M. Waldeck-Rousseau would withdraw
candidacy in favor of M. Faure, and M. Cavair,
e set on foot a movement designed to deprive M.
ure of some fifty votes, which, if successful,

THE ELECTION OF M. PAURE.

Pending the preparations for a second ballot, the time of the members was spent in exchanges of opinion as to its result. Many believed that if M. would elect Brisson. The second ballot was taken in semi-darkness, and the galleries were in consequence almost emptied. The hall was wretchedly lighted, and many of the spectators, as well as a number of Senators and Deputies, sought the bet-

number of Senators and Deputies, sought the better-lighted lobbles.
This ballot resulted in the election of M. Faure by 69 votes to 36 cast for M. Brisson. The amouncement was made and the Radical and Socialist uproar elsewhere described.

SKETCH OF THE NEW PRESIDENT. A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN AND A STUDENT OF

PINANCE. François Fellx Faure, the new President of the French Republic, is a business man of capacity and experience, and throughout his political life has been identified with the Moderate Republicans, who

made M. Carnot President and afterward elected M. Casimir-Perier to the same office. Through all his public life he has made a specialty of the study of commercial and financial topics, and is a recognized expert on them.

M. Paure, though born in Paris, on January 30,

1841, has been more identified with Havre than with the capital, having been engaged in business in that city, and several times represented it in the Cham-ber of Deputles. Early in life he became interested in foreign commerce, and was a shipping broker and shipowner in Havre and for several years president of the Chamber of Commerce there. During the Franco-Prussian War he was chief of a battallon of the Garde-Mobile, and at the time of the Commune was active in taking measures to carry

years ago, and on August 21, 1881, was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Havro by 5.876 votes, against 5.675 cast for M. le Valilant du Douët, the Monarchist who held his seat and was a candidate for re-election. M. Faure was identified with the Opportunist policy of Gambetta, and that leader almost immediately invited him to become a member of the Ministry which he was forming, M. Faure became Under-Secretary of State for Commerce and Colonies, but on January 25, 1882, resigned with the other members of the Cabinet. On September 25, 1881, however, he was recalled to the same post under the leadership of M. Jules Ferry. M. Ferry's last Cablnet held together until March 31, 1885, when M. Faure again went out of office. By this time he had come to have great in-fluence among the leaders of the Union Republican group and his opinion on colonial questions was much regarded. In the election of October 4, 1885, he stood as a Republican candidate in the Department of the Seine-Inferieure, and received 80,559 out of

stood as a Republican candinate in the Department of the Scine-Inferieure, and received 80,530 out of 149,546 votes cast.

When M. Carnot became Pestident, in 1887, M. Tirard undertook to form a Ministry, and M. Faure became Under Secretary for the Colonies for a third time, and served from January 5, 1888, to February 16, of the same year. In 1889 he contested his old constituency of Havre, against M. Anselme, the Monarchist candidate, and on September 2 was elected to the Chamber by a vote of 7,771, against 5,313 for his opponent. When the Cabinet of M. Dupuy was reorganized, after the assassination of M. Carnot and the elevation of M. Casimir-Perier to the Presidency, M. Faure became Minister of Marine, and retained his office up to the resignation of the Cabinet this week, on the railroad investigation vote, which precipitated the crists, and now places him in the office vacated by Casimir-Perier. His election is a triumph of the Moderate Republicans. The Socialists and Radicals were strong enough to make M. Brisson President of the Chamber of Deputies, to defeat the Dupuy Cabinet, and frighten the President from office, but they could not overcome the Moderate strength in the Senate, and the union of Republicans places M. Faure in office, holding practically the same relation to the parties and the Legislature as did his predecessor.

M. Faure is an author as well as a politician, Several years ago he published an important work on the comparative budgets of the different na-

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tions. He has been a Chevaller of the Legion of Honor since May 31, 1871.

BELIEF THAT DUPUY FORCED THE CRISIS. HIS CHANCE FOR THE PRESIDENCY KILLED BY HIS ACTION IN RESIGNING.

Paris, Jan. 17.-There was a great deal of canvassing in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on behalf of Premier Dupuy for the Presidency, but wagers of two to one were freely laid against him in the clubs last night, the belief being that M. Dupuy had wilfully forced the crisis by his resigna-tion.

SATISFACTORY TO GERMANY. M. FAURE THOUGHT, HOWEVER, NOT STRONG

ENOUGH TO DEAL WITH SOCIALISM. London, Jan. 17.—The Berlin correspondent of "The Daily News" says that the election at Versailles doubtless will give great satisfaction in Germany as averting the fears of Socialist influence.
Nevertheless, public opinion is in nowise sanguine of
the stability of French policy. M. Faure's name
does not possess the authority or reputation to
warrant success in the deadly struggle with the
Socialist danger in France.

THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR'S VIEWS. M. PATENOTRE SAYS THAT THE ELECTION OF M

PAURE MEANS NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF FRANCE.

Washington, Jan, 17 .- "The election of M. Faure." said M. Jules Patenotre, the French Ambassador to the United States, "means a change in the name of the President of France, but not a change of political party. M. Faure was a member of the Cabinet which resigned a few days ago, and is therefore a friend of M. Casimir-Perier. It is not likely that there will be a change in political policy, as the same party to which M. Casimir-Perier be-longed is still in power. It is a fortunate thing, I think, that we do not delay in France in making our political changes. Not more than forty-eight hours-less than that, in fact-have elapsed since M. Casimir-Perier tendered his resignation, and

M. Casimir-Perier tendered his resignation, and here we have his successor selected. Quick action in such cases serves to bring quiet to the country, which is always, of course, somewhat agitated when the office of President is vacant and a Ministerial crisis is at hand.

"What will become of M. Casimir-Perier?" repeated the Ambassador. "He will retire from political life. I suppose. He did not want the Presidency when it was given to him, and he is probably thankful to be enabled to retire.

As to the cry of "Long live the King;" uttered by the Duke de la Rochefoncauld in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday when M. Casimir-Perier's letter had been read, M. Patenotre said that it meant nothing. Such cries were always to be heard at such times, but the Royalists had no power in the administration of affairs. There were scarcely twenty-dive of the Royalist party in the Chamber, the Ambassador said.

M. Patenotre has known the new President of France for twenty years, but they have not seen much of each other, as the Ambassador has been absent from his country on diplomatic service most of that time.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER BROKEN DOWN.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER BROKEN DOWN. WEEPING BITTERLY WHEN TOLD HOW THE DEPUTIES RECEIVED HIS RESIGNATION.

Paris, Jan. 17.-When the report of the scene in the Chamber of Deputies on the occasion of the eading of the President's message of resignation eached the Palace of the Elysée last evening, M. casimir-Perier broke down completely and wept bit-terly for some time. His physician says that he will need several months of absolute rest before he will be the same man he was when he was elected President last June.

FRANCE'S SYSTEM MUST BE CHANGED. IOSEPH THORON EXPRESSES HIMSELF FREELY

Joseph Thoron, president of the French Benevo lent Society, was seen at the Catholic Club last night. He expressed himself as gratified at the result of the French election. "I am glad," said he, "that Brisson was defeated. He is so extreme in his views that it would have been a bad thing for France had become President. Félix Faure is a conservative Republican. He represents about the sime element as Casimir-Perier, but not quite such an aristocratic element of it. The Periers were al-lied by marriage to many of the oldest and highest delived, elect M. Brisson. According to the nobility, and being a massif with a multi-digation of M. Cavaignae, bulletins in the lobbles in behalf of him-ture of servants. This gave the radical elements a turle of servants. This gave him of setting up of the nobility, and being a man of great wealth, court and that sort of thing. President Faure is a man of wealth, and is engaged in the shipping bust ness. He made a good Minister of Marine, and will make a good President if he does not lose his nerve the way his predecessor did. I should think that ernment. If they are going to have a Republic the only way is to have it arranged as it is here a responsible President, and make the heads of departments his secretaries.

The present system in France is absurd. The President is a mere figurehead. He is irresponsible and can do nothing. If he wants to carry out a certain policy his ministers can say to him, No, we are responsible to the country and not you, and will do as we please. Then there is all this waste of time of interrogating the ministers in the Chambers and the trying to get votes antagonistic to the policy of the Government. The plan doesn't work. The American plan must be adopted over there. As to the pretenders to the throne—in this part of the nineteenth century a pretender must be a man who of himself can inspire confidence and prove his right to reign by a display of those high qualities which are demanded in a ruler. I hardly consider the two pretenders as seriously existing politically. They are only two boys who have done foolish things. The present system in France is absurd. The

AS LONDON NEWSPAPERS SEE IT. CARDED AND CONFLICTING VIEWS OF THE OUT-COME OF THE ELECTION IN FRANCE.

London, Jan. 17 .- "The Standard" will say edi-

torially of M. Faure's election:

The National Assembly could not well havecome
to a worse decision. M. Faure was accepted, rather
than selected, in a fit of alarm to prevent a suppossed National danger. He is one of a hundred
politicians whose names are known vaguely to notoriety.

politicians whose names are known vaguery to hoto-riety.

The writer speaks of "the far greater fitness of M Brisson, who, although nominally a Radical, has great regard for the older authorities." He adds: If M. Faure is not to be a mere dummy he must appeal to the country, as his predecessor ought to have done. He represents nothing more than the impotence of Moderate Republicanism. The rabid rage of the Socialists in the Assembly after the country to revolution.

"The Daily News," says editorially.

"The Dally News" says editorially: "The Daily News" says editorially:
The elevation of M. Faure to the Presidency serves to show the great progress that the Republican Idea has made in France. The fact that his Republicanism is less advanced than M. Brisson's should be enough under the circumstances for France's well-wishers. A country that has passed through such a crisis at a moment's notice is not likely to throw itself into the arms of any savior of society. The Republic has triumphantly borne a strain of an unexampled nature. No other political system in the world could have acquitted itself better in a similar emergency.

"The Daily Chronicia" will say:

"The Daily Chronicle" will say: M. Faure embodies virtually the same political sentiments as Casimir-Perier. The shouts of the extremists in the National Assembly greeting his name will almost sufficiently assure Europe that France has again a man of strength and spirit at

"The Morning Post's" Paris correspondent telegraphs:

graphs:

The election is satisfactory. M. Faure always enjoyed a reputation for probity and excellent executive capacity. His career has not been brilliant, but brilliance is not required in the Elysée. The Daily News's" correspondent in Paris says M. Faure greatly owes his election to Casmir-Perier's hatred of M. Brisson, whom he regarded as a personal enemy and on whom he avenged himself by concealing his resignation on the 15th from his friends, MM. Faure and Waldeck-Rousseau were secretly informed and thus were enabled to canvass for votes six hours before M. Brisson learned of the President's action.

A FALSEHOOD ABOUT THE UNITED PRESS London, Jan. 17.-The story cabled yesterday by the Chicago organization styling itself the Associated Press, in which it was asserted that the United Press had been forced to consent to a judgment for 1899 damages in an action brought by the Reuter Telegram Company against the United Press for breach of contract because of a sudden stoppage of American service in May, 1893, is an absolute and unqualified falsehood.

ALL DEAD IN THE DIGLAKE COLLIERY. London, Jan. 17.-The rescuing parties which have been at work in the Diglake Colliery, at Hanley, since the mine was overflowed by a rush of water from the old workings, have met with fresh and insuperable obstacles, and have consequently abandoned their efforts to reach the unfortunate men who were entombed alive. It is impossible that any of the miners whose escape was cut off by the flooding of the mine can still survive.

MURDERED BY AN ANARCHIST. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF MILAN STABBED IN

HIS OFFICE-THE ASSASSIN CAPTURED. Rome, Jan. 17.-Signor Celli, Attorney-General of the Province of Milan, was stabbed to death

in his office to-day. The assassin was captured by a policeman on guard at the door. He is an Anarchist. The doorkeeper says that he gained

Anarchist. The doorkeeper says that he gained admission by professing to have legal business with the Attorney-General.

The motive of the assassination is clear. This whole district has been for years a hotbed of Anarchist and Socialist conspiractes, and there has been no end of trials for sedition. Many revolutionists are now awaiting trial. Among the agitators Celli is known as the "Anarchist-killer." At the opening of the judicial year he delivered an address denouncing the Anarchists and pledging himself to bring as many as possible to justice. After making this speech he received many threatening letters.

THE ABYSSINIANS AGAIN DEFEATED. MOWN DOWN BY HUNDREDS AND PUT TO FLIGHT BY THE ITALIAN ARTILLERY.

Rome, Jan. 17.-A dispatch from Massowah says that General Baratleri, commander of the Italian troops in East Africa, again met Chief Ras Mangascia and his army last evening after pursuing gascia and his army last evening after pursuing them for ten hours. The battle was fought south of Coatit. The Italian artillery cut down the enemy by the hundred and centually put them to flight. The Italian victory was complete and de-cisive. The enemy left all their dead and wounded and arms, ammunition and quantities of stores on the field. Among the wounded were several chiefs.

LORD RANDOLPH'S CONDITION CRITICAL HIS PHYSICIANS SAY THAT HE IS IN AN AD-VANCED STAGE OF PARALYSIS.

London, Jan. 17.—The following bulletin was issued by Lord Randolph Churchill's physicians at 3:30 p. m. to-day: Lord Randolph Churchill is in an advanced stage of general paralysis. Any change in his condition can only be slight and temporary.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S FINANCIAL PLIGHT. RUIN CAUSED BY THE COLLAPSE OF THE UNION BANK-DISTRIBUTING RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 17.-The comments of the local press upon the Union Bank revelations are severely condemnatory. The worst feature of the affair is that \$1,000,000 was lost on directors' acounts alone. The prevailing opinion is that the bank will pay creditors about 80 cents on the dollar, The collapse of the Union Bank ruins nearly every charitable institution in the country. Threats to prosecute the late directors are made, and the Government will probably be impelled by the public clamor to indict them. The Government will ad-journ the session of the Legislature on Saturday journ the session of the Legislature on Saturday for a month, to prepare the public accounts and financial measures for presentation at the regular session, which opens about the middle of February. The Assembly to-night is debating a resolution calling upon the British Government to assent to the bill removing the disabilities of Sir William Whiteway and his colleagues. Governor O'Brien has refused to assent to the bill. Sir William's followers, who compose the present Ministry, admit their inability to grapple with the crisis.

Lady O'Brien's committee is distributing relief to the extent of \$50 weekly. This committee has funds sufficient for only a week or ten days more, Other committees are providing dinners and free lumches. The steamer Virginia Lake, which will proceed north to-morrow, will take the equivalent of 1,000 barrels of provisions for needy coast settlers.

Alan Goodridge & Sons compromised last night at 40 cents on the dollar, to be paid in three semi-annual instalments. Other firms also are arranging with their creditors privately.

TO EVACUATE NEW-CHWANG.

CHINESE TROOPS PREPARING TO RETREAT-PEACE

ENVOYS NOT LIKELY TO START THIS MONTH. London, Jan. 17.-The Central News correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs that the peace envoys are not likely to start for Japan this month. Fifty thousand troops are reported to be preparing to retreat and are burying the blocks of the guns in the fort. The foreigners expect that the town will be looted as soon as the troops retreat. The Chinese are already looting the villages in the neighborhood.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL TO RETIRE. IT IS ANNOUNCED THAT HE WILL LEAVE PUBLIC LIFE-HIS CONDITION.

London, Jan. 17.-The Duke of Argyll, who was stricken with syncope while speaking in Glasgow on the evening of January 15, has regained his strength, but it is announced in Glasgow that he has strength, but it is announced in Glasgow that he has cancelled all of his lecturing and other engagements and will retire from public life.

The Duke of Argyll will remain at Lord Kelvin's house for the present. He wrote yesterday to a local politician that he had been subject to attacks of syncope for a long time, having had fifteen of them in thirty years. He was recovering rapidly, he said. A bulletin this evening, however, says that he has feverish symptoms and is not so well as yesterday.

THE RIKSDAG OPENED BY THE KING. Stockholm, Jan. 17.—The session of the Riksdag was opened to-day by the King in person. The speech from the throne defended the union of Sweden and Norway by the act of 1814. Though this union was necessary, the King said, it was capable of improvement in detail; yet the fundamental idea was a great one. The speech announced the intro-duction of grants for the maintenance of working-men in case of age, sickness or accident. A bill was also submitted providing for an increase of the duty on cereals in conformity with the royal decree promulgated on January 5. The aim of this bill is to prevent the importation of grain for speculative purposes.

MRS. DRAYTON AND THE TREES COMING. Queenstown, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers on the White Star Line steamer Majestic, which sailed from this port to-day, are Mrs. J. Coleman Dray-ton and Mr. and Mrs. Beerbohm Tree.

MARCHIONESS OF LORNE SLIGHTLY ILL. London, Jan. 17.-The Marchioness of Lorne is suffering from an attack of influenza, and is con-fined to her room in Kensington Palace. Her con-dition is not serious.

MADE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY. Berlin, Jan 17 .- The "Kreuz Zeitung" learns that Prince Lobanoff-Rostovski, Russian Ambassador to Austria, has been appointed to succeed Count Schouvaloff as Russian Ambassador to Germany.

FOR REPEAL OF THE ANTI-JESUIT LAW. Berlin, Jan. 17.-In the Reichstag to-day the mo-

tion of the Centrists for the repeal of the Anti-Jesuit law passed its second reading. SIR HENRY PONSONBY RECOVERING. London, Jan. 17.-Sir Henry F. Ponsonby, the

Queen's private secretary, is making slow progress toward recovery.

TWO RAILWAY WRECKS IN THE WEST Wadsworth, Nev., Jan. 17.-The engine of the westbound overland passenger train jumped the track at White Plains this morning, and the engine and four cars were wrecked. Vincent Lafarge, head brakeman, was killed. Martin Kline, engineer, and J. C. Van Why, fireman, were injured.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 17.-A collision occurred on the Norfolk and Western Railroad at Lockbourne, near this city, at 9 o'clock this morning, between two freight trains. Both engines were overturned and several cars were badly wrecked. No one was injured.

